United Nations S/2012/290

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 May 2012

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of South Africa on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 23 February 2012 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations stating that Mr. David Robin Wensley and Ms. Karen Hosking have been appointed alternate representatives of South Africa on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

12-33011 (E) 040512

Please recycle

United Nations S/2012/291

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 May 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 1 May 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you of my intention to appoint Mr. Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen of Denmark to serve as my Executive Representative to Sierra Leone and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the country.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

12-33024 (E) 040512

Please recycle

United Nations S/2012/292

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 May 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 3 May 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 May 2012 (S/2012/291), concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen (Denmark) as your Executive Representative to Sierra Leone and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
President of the Security Council

12-33030 (E) 040512

Please recycle

United Nations S/2012/293

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 May 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 3 May 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In accordance with operative paragraph 1 (i) of Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), and with the decision taken by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its 319th meeting on 24 April, I have the honour to confirm the Republic of South Sudan's commitment to an immediate cessation of all hostilities.

This commitment was conveyed by my Government in a letter to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 27 April. The letter of 27 April was forwarded by my Government to the President of the Security Council on 28 April, prior to the adoption of resolution 2046 (2012), and was transmitted to the members of the Council as document S/2012/276.

I would be most grateful if the present letter could be transmitted to the members of the Security Council as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Francis **Nazario**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

12-33056 (E) 040512

Please recycle

United Nations A/66/790–S/2012/294

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 May 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 May 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 11 April 2012 addressed to you (A/66/773-S/2012/217), I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 to 31 March 2012, as follows:

On 1 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC) between 1438 and 1515 hours.

On 1 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) from point KERIS at 1528 hours and exiting from point TOSCA at 1717 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 2 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 9NM east of point DOREN at 1150 hours and violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1156 and 1211 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 2 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1230 and 1306 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

On 2 March 2012, two Cougar Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1403 and 1523 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 4 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1425 hours (take-off time) and 1437 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR

Please recycle

between 1437 and 1446 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 5 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1057 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1103 and 1115 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1624 hours (take-off time) and 1634 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1634 and 1640 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 6 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 16NM east of point DOREN at 1112 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1115 and 1130 hours (landing-time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1437 hours (take-off time) and 1444 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1444 and 1450 hours until exiting from 3NM east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 6 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 20NM east of point VESAR at 1705 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1707 and 1726 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 2048 hours (take-off time) and 2100 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 2100 and 2109 hours until exiting from point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 6 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 5NM south of point EVENO at 1819 hours and exiting from point EVENO at 1830 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 7 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM east of point DOREN at 1130 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1137 and 1153 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1732 hours (take-off time) and 1740 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1740 and 1747 hours until exiting from 5NM east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 7 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0927 and 1028 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 7 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point KERIS at 1400 hours and

exiting from point ALKIS at 1521 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 7 March 2012, one Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 0957 and 1450 hours.

On 8 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 16NM east of point DOREN at 1427 hours and exiting from 15NM east of point VESAR at 1510 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 8 March 2012, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 25NM south of point DOREN at 1431 hours and exiting from 58NM east of point VESAR at 1520 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. No Friend or Foe codes were detected.

On 9 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 12NM east of point DOREN at 1758 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1803 and 1815 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1841 hours (take-off time) and 1851 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1851 and 1859 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 9 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 1400 and 1422 hours.

On 11 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM south of point DOREN at 1219 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1229 and 1244 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 12 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 8NM east of point VESAR at 1151 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1154 and 1218 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1534 hours (take-off time) and 1545 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1545 and 1551 hours until exiting from point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point VESAR at 0935 hours and exiting from 5NM east of point VESAR at 1124 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, three F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 30NM south of point DOREN at 1045 hours and exiting from 60NM east of point VESAR at 1133 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM east of point DOREN at 0850 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0855 and 0907 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0948 hours (take-off time) and 0954 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 0954 and 0957 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1220 and 1315 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM east of point DOREN at 2105 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 2110 and 2122 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 2146 hours (take-off time) and 2151 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 2151 and 2155 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0930 and 1329 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 15 March 2012, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR between 1043 and 1048 hours until exiting from 75NM east of point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. No Friend or Foe codes were detected.

On 15 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point KERIS at 1130 hours and exiting from 5NM north of point TOSCA at 1250 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 16 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 8NM south of point EVENO at 1455 hours and exiting from 9NM north of point EVENO at 1524 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 17 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0841 and 1000 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 17 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1425 and 1548 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 19 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 12NM east of point DOREN at 1422 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1427 and

1440 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1538 hours (take-off time) and 1547 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1547 and 1554 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 19 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1619 and 1638 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 19 March 2012, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 45NM east of point VESAR at 1331 hours and, after a fly-over the southern segment of the Cyprus Exclusive Economic Zone at altitudes ranging from 500 to 3,000 feet, exited from 57NM east of point VESAR at 1512 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. No Friend or Foe codes were detected.

On 21 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0825 and 0947 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 21 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1316 and 1415 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 21 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point KERIS at 1424 hours and exiting from point TOSCA at 1519 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 21 March 2012, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 15NM east of point DOREN at 1114 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1119 and 1130 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1653 hours (take-off time) and 1701 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1701 and 1707 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 22 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point TOMBI at 0924 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1028 and 1046 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1252 hours (take-off time) and 1313 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1313 and 1403 hours until exiting from point TOMBI without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 22 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0955 and 1015 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 22 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1212 and 1522 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 26 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point KERIS at 1138 hours and exiting from point TOSCA at 1240 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 26 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 15NM east of point DOREN at 1322 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1337 and 1349 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1430 hours (take-off time) and 1440 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1440 and 1448 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 26 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 17NM east of point DOREN at 1204 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1217 and 1344 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same helicopter again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1400 hours (take-off time) and 1502 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1502 and 1509 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 26 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 35NM west of point TOMBI at 1635 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1715 and 1733 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 27 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1545 and 1632 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 27 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 0942 and 1315 hours. In addition, the aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 0957 and 1207 hours, including a fly-over of the southern segment of the Cyprus Exclusive Economic Zone at altitudes ranging from 1,700 to 5,500 feet.

On 27 March 2012, four F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 35NM south of point DOREN at 1358 hours and exiting at 1432 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. No Friend or Foe codes were detected.

On 28 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1005 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1012 and 1025 hours

(landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1113 hours (take-off time) and 1123 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1123 and 1129 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 28 March 2012, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM east of point DOREN at 1126 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1131 and 1146 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1502 hours (take-off time) and 1512 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1512 and 1518 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 28 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 0945 and 1420 hours. The aircraft also violated international air traffic regulations, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 0959 and 1402 hours, including a fly-over of the southern segment of the Cyprus Exclusive Economic Zone at altitudes ranging from 1,600 to 2,600 feet.

On 29 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0914 and 0925 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, and violated international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 0925 and 0940 hours, until exiting from 35NM south of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 29 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 7NM east of point DOREN at 1201 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1208 and 1222 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1332 hours (take-off time) and 1343 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1343 and 1349 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 29 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1410 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1420 and 1434 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1549 hours (take-off time) and 1600 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1600 and 1605 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 29 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1452 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1459 and 1512 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1732 hours (take-off time) and 1741 hours and the international air traffic regulations by

flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1741 and 1748 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 29 March 2012, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1448 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1454 and 1505 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1744 hours (take-off time) and 1751 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1751 and 1756 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 30 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 0955 and 1055 hours.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest for the continuing violations by Turkey of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and call for their immediate cessation.

Such systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus blatantly violate international law and air traffic regulations and seriously compromise international aviation safety in the greater region. This is particularly disconcerting in the context of the recent military threats by Turkey against Cyprus, related to low altitude activity in my country's Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as recent statements by high-level Turkish officials threatening annexation of the occupied part of Cyprus.

Cyprus, once again, calls upon the Turkish Government to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and its international obligations and to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States Members of the United Nations. Rather than pursuing this decidedly provocative path, Turkey should heed the call of the international community and act in a constructive spirit to create the necessary conditions for reaching a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the agreed basis for such a solution, endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

The persistence of the above-mentioned violations is particularly counterproductive at the present juncture of negotiations in search of a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. In this context, we reiterate our call to the Turkish Government to act constructively in support of efforts aimed at reaching a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the agreed basis for such a solution, endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

United Nations S/2012/295

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 May 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 4 May 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with paragraph 1 (i) of Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), and with the decision taken by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its 319th meeting on 24 April, the Republic of South Sudan has conveyed in a letter to the President of the Security Council its commitment to an immediate cessation of all hostilities (see annex).

I regret to inform you that the Republic of the Sudan has continuously been carrying aerial bombardment and ground attacks on the territory of the Republic of South Sudan to the present time. Thus, we urge the Security Council to pressure the Sudan to immediately comply with the cessation of all hostilities without conditions.

I would be most grateful if this letter could be transmitted to the members of the Security Council as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Francis **Nazario**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

12-33126 (E) 070512

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 4 May 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

3 May 2012

The Republic of South Sudan acknowledges resolution 2046 (2012) adopted by the Security Council at its 6764th meeting, on 2 May 2012, calling for an immediate halt to fighting between the Sudan and South Sudan, and the resumption of negotiations.

In accordance with paragraph 1 (i) of the decision, I wish to convey, on behalf of the Republic of South Sudan, my Government's commitment to an immediate halt to fighting and our acceptance of the call for the resumption of negotiations between the Sudan and South Sudan.

You will note that, in response to the call by the international community, the Republic of South Sudan pulled out its forces from Panthou (Heglig) on 22 April 2012. Furthermore the South Sudan police forces in Abyei have been pulled out as of 1 May 2012. Despite all these commitments, the people of South Sudan are still being attacked and bombed by the Sudan Armed Forces. Bombings occurred in Wadkouna on 27 April 2012 and in Hufra and Parlang on 1 May 2012. Today, as I was writing this letter, aerial bombardments have been taking place throughout the day in Unity State. The bombs hit Unity oil fields, Panakuch and Lalop Market, injuring two people, including a child. In addition, the Sudan Armed Forces launched a ground attack against Tashwin. It is unfortunate that the people of South Sudan are being forced to fight in self-defence.

The Republic of South Sudan believes in and is committed to the principle of viability of the two States, living in peace with one another and cooperating together on issues of mutual concern. We believe that this will contribute to regional peace and stability. For that matter, South Sudan is ready for negotiations and to reach a solution on all outstanding post-independence issues under the auspices of the African Union.

However, we must register our concern on two points:

1. Paragraph 1 (iii) of the resolution, on the administrative and security map which the African Union High-level Implementation Panel will present. We want to point out that the Republic of South Sudan does not approve of the aforesaid map. The Republic of the Sudan has a version of the map, while South Sudan has its own version.

2. Paragraph 6, particularly measures under Article 41 of the Charter. The Republic of South Sudan cannot be considered equal to the Republic of the Sudan, which is already under sanctions and the International Criminal Court has indicted its President. We believe this paragraph targets the Republic of South Sudan, something we are concerned about.

(*Signed*) Emmanuel **LoWilla**
Minister in the Office of the President
Republic of South Sudan

United Nations S/2012/296

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 May 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 4 May 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In the past week, terrorists in the Gaza Strip fired four more rockets into the communities of southern Israel. Two days ago, they also launched a mortar shell at an Israel Defense Forces patrol.

The danger of these attacks is plain for all to see. One million Israeli civilians remain under the constant specter of violence. One rocket that lands in the wrong place at the wrong time could ignite a serious escalation of conflict in our already turbulent region. Yet, the Security Council continues to turn a blind eye.

We expect the Security Council, and all responsible members of the international community, to condemn the relentless rocket fire from Gaza without any further delay.

Israel holds the Hamas terrorist organization fully responsible for all attacks emanating from Gaza, where it remains in de facto control. Israel has exercised and will continue to exercise its right to self-defence, as appropriate, and will take all necessary measures to protect its citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-33382 (E) 080512

Please recycle

United Nations A/ES-10/554–S/2012/297

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 May 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 4 May 2012 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, continues to deteriorate and tensions continue to rise as a result of provocations and illegal actions by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people. Of grave concern in particular at this time is the precarious condition of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails and detention centres, among whom thousands have been on prolonged hunger strike.

As we informed in earlier letters, thousands of Palestinians joined a massive prisoner strike that was launched on 17 April, which is commemorated annually by Palestinians as a day of solidarity with our prisoners held captive in Israeli jails and detention centres. Currently, thousands of Palestinian prisoners are partaking in this non-violent, peaceful protest of the deplorable conditions under which they are being held by the occupying Power. They are protesting Israel's malicious treatment of Palestinian civilians arrested and detained, including the practice of "administrative detention", by which more than 300 Palestinians are being held without charge and without trial, some of them for many years now. They are also protesting, among other practices, Israel's inhumane imposition of solitary confinement, severe restrictions on family visitation to the prisoners and restrictions on access to education.

The lives of several of the Palestinian prisoners who have been on hunger strike for the past 59 to 67 days are now at risk. A total of 10 prisoners at the "Ramleh prison" are experiencing serious health conditions requiring medical care and have been transferred to the prison hospital, with two of them — Bilal Diab, age 27, from the Jenin area, and Thaer Halahla, age 33, from Al-Khalil (Hebron) area — in grave condition. Both Diab and Halahla, who are being held under administrative detention by Israel without any charge, have been on hunger strike since 29 February and are suffering from life-threatening conditions, including severe weight loss, nerve damage, dehydration, decreased muscle tone and low blood pressure, as they continue appealing for their release.

Please recycle

Regrettably, Israel has yet to respond to the prisoners' long-standing calls to cease its unlawful practices and in particular to cease the use of administrative detention to hold Palestinian civilians captive. In addition, Israel continues daily to arrest Palestinians throughout the West Bank, including dozens of arrests in East Jerusalem, adding to the thousands already in its prisons, in grave violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law. Estimates are that more than 2,000 Palestinians have been arrested by the occupying Power since the "prisoner exchange" in October 2011 alone, including some of those released in that exchange. The Israeli occupying forces also continue to use excessive force against the Palestinian people protesting this inhumane policy, attacking one group of student demonstrators this week near the "Ofer" detention centre with tear gas canisters and rubber bullets, injuring at least 20 Palestinians.

Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable for its ill treatment and violation of the thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, imprisoned in its jails and detention centres. Israel is responsible for the well-being of those prisoners, including the 2,000 on hunger strike. Israel, the occupying Power, cannot be allowed to remain immune from the provisions of international humanitarian and human rights law governing such situations. The international community, including the Security Council, has a clear responsibility to hold Israel accountable for the deliberate and systematic breaches of its legal obligations in this regard. If the occupying Power continues to reject the demands for respect of international law, then measures must be undertaken in response, aimed at ensuring an end to the violations and ensuring that the rule of law prevails.

In this regard, we must also draw your attention to the continuing calls by the Palestinian people and their leadership for accountability by Israel, the occupying Power, for the crimes committed against our people in the Gaza Strip, in particular during the December 2008-January 2009 Israeli military aggression. In particular, we are compelled to underscore our outrage at the recent decision by Israel to close without any charges a military investigation of those responsible for the killing of 21 members of one Palestinian family, the Samouni family, who were slaughtered by the Israeli occupying forces on 5 January 2009.

Here, it must be recalled that, on 4 January, the Samouni family members were ordered by Israeli commanders to leave their three-storey home, which was overtaken by the occupying forces as an outpost, and were directed to shelter in a home across the road in Al-Zeitoun neighbourhood of Gaza City. The following day an Israeli commander ordered an aerial strike of the home in which the family, including infants, children, women, men and elderly, was known to be sheltering. That Israeli attack killed 21 members of the Samouni family, including three babies and six children, and at least 40 other people were wounded, some surviving for three days amidst the corpses and rubble of the destroyed home until the occupying forces finally allowed emergency medical services to access the home. In this regard, it must also be recalled that this crime was detailed in the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict (the Goldstone report) and is among the many crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, for which justice remains elusive.

It is deplorable and absolutely unacceptable that such a deliberate massacre of innocent civilians is perpetrated and no one is held responsible for such criminal actions, which clearly constitute war crimes. We continue to demand that the perpetrators of this heinous crime be held accountable. The dismissal of this case without any prosecutions for the crimes committed is further proof of the

inadequacy of the occupying Power's investigations, carried out by the military itself, which has repeatedly absolved itself of any responsibility for illegal actions, serving simultaneously as the criminal, judge and jury. The international community has a clear responsibility in this regard, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, to undertake serious follow-up of this matter to bring an end to such repugnant Israeli impunity. This requires action to ensure accountability for the crimes perpetrated during the Israeli military aggression against the Gaza Strip in 2008-2009 and to ultimately ensure justice for the victims.

In closing, I regret to also have to bring to your attention the critical issue of Israel's ongoing illegal settlement campaign throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. Tensions continue to rise as Israel continues to construct settlements and the Wall, to allow extremist settlers to continue their rampage against Palestinian civilians and properties, and to repeatedly brazenly pronounce its plans to continue this illegal and destructive campaign, proving in word and deed its selection of colonization over the path of peace. Just this week, Israel declared once again intentions to continue illegally colonizing Occupied East Jerusalem as it announced, on 1 May, the decision to move forward with the construction of nine hotels, consisting of 1,100 units, in the planned illegal settlement of "Givat Hamatos" in the south-eastern part of the City. Such provocative and illegal actions are further proof of Israel's efforts to continue the land grab, to continue its expansionist agenda and to continue creating as many illegal facts as possible on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in total contradiction to the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. Indeed, the two-State solution is being obliterated by such illegal acts of colonization.

We thus renew our call on the international community, and particularly the Security Council, to act forthwith to uphold their duties and the relevant provisions of international law. Serious collective measures must be undertaken to hold Israel accountable for these ongoing violations of international law, United Nations resolutions and its road map obligations and to demand that the occupying Power immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 425 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 25 April 2012 (A/ES-10/553-S/2012/263), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations